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25-08-2022

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Q2: Why glorious revolution is called glorious revolution. Discuss

OUTLINE:

1. Introduction to Glorious Revolution
2. Glorious Revolution: A glorious success
   a- No bloodshed and peaceful transfer of power.
   b- Bill of Rights, 1689
   c- Triennial Act, 1694
   d- Licensing Act, 1695
   e- Parliamentary control over executive
   f- Assertive foreign policy
   g- Constitutional Significance
   h- End of Divine Right of King
   i- No arbitary taxation
   j- Act of Toleration, 1689: Period of selective Toleration to complete toleration
   k- The amended Treason Act, 1696
   l- England became a first-rate European power
   m- The Act of Settlement, 1701
3. Conclusion

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INTRODUCTION TO GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

According to **Burke**, the events of 1688-89 were : "**A happy and glorious revolution**. The struggle between King and Parliament ended in the victory of the latter. The sacrifices of the people had borne fruit and in future they were to have a government in which they had a say. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 is also called "**The Bloodless Revolution**". It involved the overthrow of the catholic King, James II, who was replaced by his Protestant daughter Mary and her husband William of orange. The Revolution was peaceful in nature and rule of law took place of the despotic rule.

"Glorious Revolution was the final episode of a bitter struggle that took place over the course of time between the King and the Parliament." ~
History of England,
Lord Macaulay.

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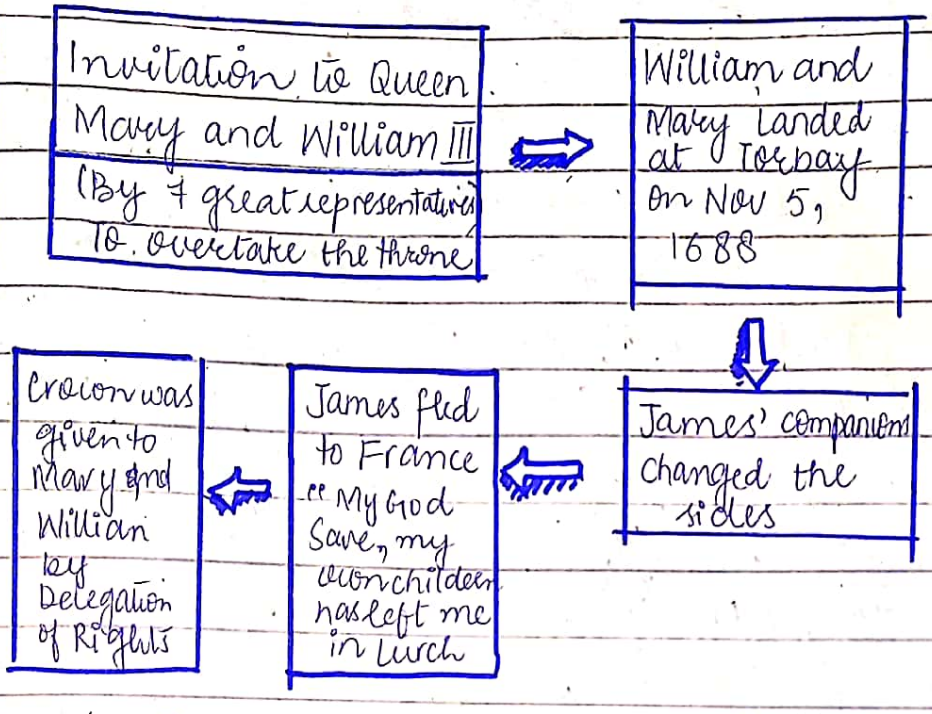
GLORIOUS REVOLUTION: A GLOURIOUS SUCCESS

The Glorious Revolution has ever lasting effects on the History of England. It was a glorious success and the following points describe it to be an important event.

a) No bloodshed and peaceful transfer of power

The events that took place during the revolution made it a bloodless revolution.


Invitation to Queen Mary and William III
(By 7 great representatives to overtake the throne)
William and Mary landed at Torbay on Nov 5, 1688
James' companions changed the sides
James fled to France "My God Save, my own children has left me in lurch"
Crown was given to Mary and William by Delegation of Rights

These events cause the transfer of power and throne easy.

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b) Bill of Rights, 1689

The Bill of rights was a significant feature.

According to **Taswell-Langmead:**

> "The Bill of Rights was a summing up as it were and a final establishment of the legal bases of the constitution"

By the Bill of Rights – **Rule of law** was established:

1) King's power of suspending and dispensing laws was abolished.
2) No right of king to dispense justice the Prerogative courts.
3) No right of king to tax the people without the advice and consent of the Parliament.
4) Frequent convening of the Parliament.
5) No interference in the Parliament's election by king.
6) No excessive fines and severe punishments
7) No standing army in times of peace

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b) No popish king or Queen nor any person marrying a popish partner in future

g) Right of protestants to keep arms for self defense.

In this way constitutional monarchy took place of despotic rule

c) Triennial Act, 1694

The life of parliament would be 3 years. This made it impossible both for any Parliament to prolong its tenure, like the long Parliament and for the king to continue his favourite Parliament for longer period of time.

d) Licensing Act, 1695

This provided freedom of expression and resulted in rapid progress in literary field.

e) Parliamentary control over executive

Checks and balances were introduced on the king and establishment of the

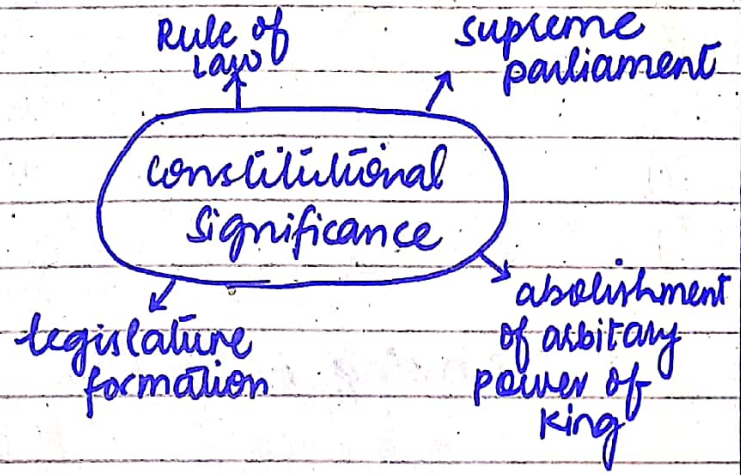
Supremacy of the Parliament.

(f) Assertive foreign policy

William III had greviences with France and similar was the case with England and the English men. This caused the formation of an assertive foreign policy.

(g) Constitutional significance

The revolution had a huge constitutional significance



(h) End of Divine Riget of King

King previously had right to do anything for his personal interests and this damaged the interests of the masses. The revolution ended the Divine right of King

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(i) No arbitary taxation

Parliament had a check on taxation and it was done accordingly.

(j) Act of Toleration, 1689: Period of selective religious toleration to complete toleration

Religious freedom was granted to the masses. To all those who believed in 36 Articles out of 39 Articles of the Book of common Prayer were given the right.

(k) The amended Treason Act, 1696

The suspect was not allowed the right of self-defence previously but it was amended and those who were tried for treason were ~~not~~ permitted to defend themselves.

(l) England became a first-rate European power: Domination of England

France suffered a defeat

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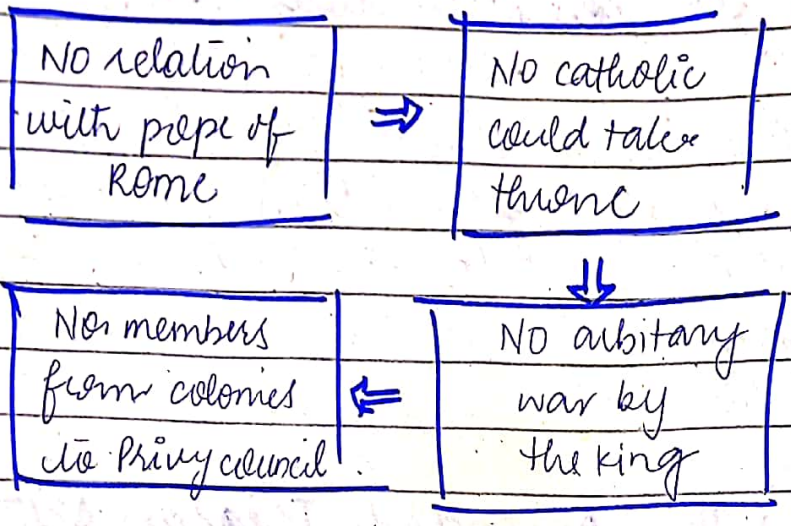
and with the **Treaty of Ryswick**, 1967 France accepted the kingship of William and England regained the prestige.

(m) The Act of Settlement, 1701


No relation with pope of Rome
No catholic could take throne
No arbitary war by the king
No members from colonies to Privy council.

This Act of settlement is described by **ROBERTSON**:

"An important corollary to the Declaration of Rights"

CONCLUSION

The revolution of 1688 is called a Glorious one because it had a significant impact on England without bloodshed and was based on consent and compromise. England gained prestige and this is considered

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CONFLICTING CLAIMS TO THE THRONE

Charles II of Spain ruled from 1665 - 1700, known as 'El Hechizado' (The Bewitched) because, he had physical and mental disabilities and he was unable to manage his throne. Charles II was childless and the question of who would succeed him led to the War of Spanish Succession.

The competing claims to the various territories of Spain arose from the conflicting interest of Charles II, The Bourbons of France and the Habsburgs of Holy Roman Empire.

Charles II — childless, Disable

had two sisters

Marie Therese	Margarita Theresa
↓ married to	↓ married to
Louis XIV (House of Bourbon, France)	Leopold I (House of Habsburg, Holy Roman Empire)

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INITIAL PROPOSITIONS

a) 1st partition Treaty, 1698

(i) Ferdinand should succeed to the throne of spain

(ii) Naples and Milan to Phillip and Archduke charles.

(iii) charles II nominated Joseph Ferdinand (grandson of Margerite Teresa), but he died in 1699.

b) 2nd partition Treaty, 1700

(i) Charles II in his 2nd will nominated Phillip of Anjou (Grandson of Louis XIV) as his only successor

(ii) Charles broke his will and as a result war broke out.

1st partition Treaty	2nd partition Treaty
↓	↓
Joseph Ferdinand nominated but he died	Phillip of Anjou nominated but Charles broke his will

War broke out

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as one of the most notible impacts of this revolution.

"The year 1688 is a great landmark in the history of England"

~ England since 1484, V.D. Mahajan

Q3: Discuss in detail Spanish war of succession, outcomes and importance for England.

OUTLINE:

1- Introduction to Spanish War of succession.

2- Conflicting Claims to the throne: What led to War?

3- Initial Propositions
   - a- 1st Partition treaty, 1698
   - b- 2nd Partition treaty, 1700

4- Events during the war
   - a- Battle of Blenheim
   - b- Battle of Ramilies
   - c- Battle of Malplaquet
   - d- Events in Spain and Italy-

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5- End of War, Treaty of Utrecht 1713 : Outcomes of the war

6- Importance of spanish war

a- Balance of power was maintained

b- France was weakened

c- A great act of statesmanship

d- Safety of Holland was guaranteed

e- Spainwers pacified

f- The treaty made England a great ~~Naval and commercial power~~

g- Revolution Settlement became permanent.

7- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION TO SPANISH WAR OF SUCCESSION

William III, after his death in 1702 was succeded by Queen Anne. The most important event of her reign was the War of Spanish Succession which was fought from 1702 to 1713 AD.

According to Churchill:

"No great war was ever entered upon with more reluctance on both sides than the War of Spanish Succession"

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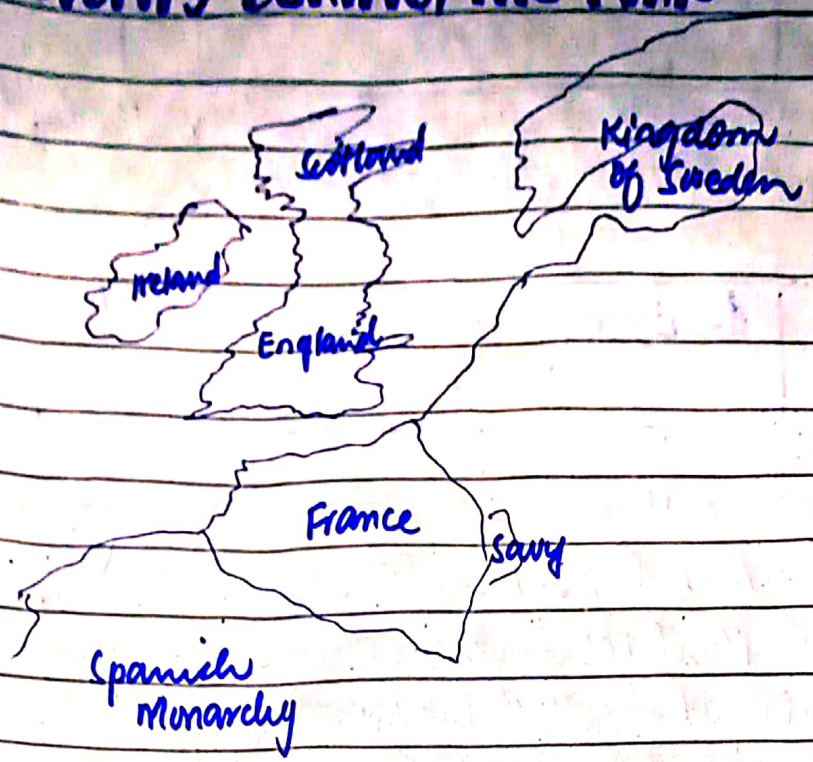
EVENTS DURING THE WAR



The battles were mainly fought in Germany, Netherlands, Spain and Italy.

a. Battle of Blenheim 1703

Marlborough forced armies of France out of Holland. France attacked Vienna, Austrian capital. Marlborough marched from Netherlands to Vienna in 1705 and was crushed and defeated

b. Battle of Ramilies 1706

English captured Brussels and Antwerp, forcing French out of Spanish Netherlands.

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c- Battle of Malplaquet 1708

English captured Spanish Netherlands with 14000 casualities.

d. Events in Spain and Italy

Gibraltar was captured by English Admiral Rooke. It is a gateway to Mediterranean and English control over Gibralter increased.

END OF WAR AND TREATY OF UTRECHT, 1713 : OUTCOMES.

There were many reason why the war ended:

1) English were sick of war
2) People were against Tory party and it had lost its power.
3) In 1711AD Archduke Joseph died and Archduke Charles came (with no claim on spain)
4) France was in precarious situation: Heavy financial loads.
5) War came to an end by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.

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Treaty of Utrecht, 1713

1) Phillip was recognized as the king of spain. The areas of Milan, Naples and sardinia were with Austria.

2) Duke of savoy recieved Sicily.

3) England recieved Gibraltar and Minora from Spain

4) Queen Anne was recognized by France

5) Slave trade monopoly of England stalled

6) 7 barriers forts of France were with Holland.

IMPORTANCE OF SPANISH WAR OF SUCCESSION

a) Balance of power was maintained

Spain Empire was partitioned and could not unite under the same crown.

b) France was weakened

Before the war, France was both powerful but France after war was in critical condition

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(c) A great Act of statesmanship

The Treaty of Utrech was a great feat of statesmanship, Facilitated the establishment of peace in Europe

(d) Safety of Holland was guaranteed

According to the treaty, Spanish Neitherlands was awarded to Archduke Charles of Austria - making buffer state between Holland and France. This ensured the safety of Holland.

(e) Spain was pacified

People of Spain prefered Phillips to Archduke charles.

(f) The Treaty made England a great Naval and commercial power

Due to Gibraltar. The English got found - ~~foot~~ footing in North America as well.

(g) Revolution settlement became permanent

Treaty made clear that Louis XIV was not only recognized. Queen Anne was agreed as a legitimate ruler.

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CONCLUSION

The Spanish War of succession was the war in which diplomatic tools were used and boundaries were defined. This had a great significance for England because it increased the trade of England and made it the greatest power in the world.

"The treaty of Utrecht is a landmark in the history of British commonwealth"

~ Ramsay Muir

Q4. Discuss the role of Hanoverian succession and Whig Oligarchy in the development of parliamentary system in England.

OUTLINE

1. Introduction to Hanoverian Succession.
2. Predecessor of parliamentary supremacy and constitutional development by Hanoverers.

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a. End of Divine Riget of king and Hereditary Monarchy.
b. Foundation of party system of government was further strengthened.
c) George I and II did not know English and were having no interest in English politics.
d) Robert Walpole: office of prime minister was established
e) Revolt of Jacobites who wanted to bring Divine Right of king were stopped

3. Development of Parliamentary System by Whig Oligarchy
a) End of Divine Right of king
b) Under the Whigs many fundamental principles of the cabinet system were formed.
c) Act of Toleration: Freedom of Religious Thought - Indemnity Act
d) Freedom of Press: Licencing Act
e) Success of foreign Policy
(i) Treaty of Utrech
(ii) Recognition of Hannovers

4. Conclusion.

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INTRODUCTION TO HANOVOVERIAN SUCCESSION AND WHIGS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

The succession of Hannoverian Dynasty on the throne of England has a great significance for the parliamentary system and its development. Similarly, the Whig party had ~~to~~ established its supremacy in England from 1714 to 1760. This period is called the 'Golden Age of Whigs' because it helped in the establishment of Parliamentary system in England.

A PREDECESSOR OF PALIAMENTARY SUPREMACY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT BY HANNOVERS

The Hanoverian had a great constitutional significance.

a) End of the Divine Rigat of King and Hereditary Monarchy.

In 1714, when the Parliament made a German King of foreign origion, it became clear that the heriditary claim and theory of

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divine right had no place in England.

b) Foundation of the Party system of government was further strengthened

The succession of Hanoverian created a great tension between the Whigs and the Tory parties. Whigs supports the king but Tories opposed him. At the time of George I, Whigs did not allow any share do the tories in gove-rnment.

c) George I and II did not know English language and were having no interest in English Politics

Lack of knowledge of George I and II allowed great liberty to the Whig ministers. Hence, Hannoverian kings developed the cabinet system in England.

d) Robert Walpole: Office of Prime minister was established

George I and George II were absent in the cabinet meetings and this caused the appointment of

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of his ministers as the chairman of the cabinet meetings, who later became known as the Prime ministers.

e) Revolt of Jacobites who wanted to bring Divine Right of King were stopped

The two Jacobites revolt of 1715 and 1745 were a result of Hanoverian succession. The main objective of these revolts was to overthrow the Hannorarian kings in order to restore the Stuart kings were called Jacobites. As a result, the Tory Party was much degraded, the Hannovenian kings became popular

DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM BY WHIG OLIGARCHY

The Whigs had established its supremacy in England from 1714 to 1760.

a) End of the Divine Right of the king

The Bill of Rights and

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Act of Settlement which decided one for all that the Parliament or the public were the actual king-makers. The theory of Divine Right and Despotism was gone once and for all

(b) Under the Whigs many fundamental principles of the Cabinet system were formed

The establishment of Fully Democratic govt was formed. The absence of George I from meetings made the foundation of the formation of cabinent and later was made the Prime Minister and his cabinet.

(c) Act of Toleration: Freedom of Religious Thought – Indeminity Act

Whig party established the freedom of religious thoughts. Every year the 'Indeminity Act' was passed by which they forgave all those who were opposed by the Anglican Church.

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(d) Freedom of the Press : Licencing Act

Whigs removed all the restrictions imposed on the press by passing Licensing Act.

(e) Success of foreign policy

Their successful foreign policy raised England among the powerful Nations of Europe. The main achievements were:

(i) The Treaty of Utrecht

They established their naval supremacy in Europe

(ii) Recognition of Hannoverian Succession

The Whigs got the succession of the Hannoverian kings.

CONCLUSION

The Hanoverian succession had much constitutional and political significance. This resulted in supremacy of the Parliament. Whig Oligarchy was somewhat a blessing in disguise for the British political system. It brought

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stability in the parliamentary system.

"The Whig Oligarchy brought constitutional monarchy in England"

~P.C. Thomas

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Q5: Union of England and Scotland Act and its significance.

OUTLINE

1- Introduction to the Union Act of England and Scotland

2- Background
   (i) Act of Security, 1707
   (ii) Act of Navigation
   (iii) Scotland did not like William
   (iv) Bill of Security

3- Problems brought England and Scotland closer.
   a) Commercial interests of Scotland
   b) Spanish war of Succession
   c) Rise of Jacobites

4- Main clauses of the Act-
   a) Treaty ratified on 16 Jan 1707 by a majority of 110 votes
   b) Treaty of Union.
   c) Joint name and common flag
   d) Recognition of treaties, e) Freedom of Religion
   f) Scottish laws.

5- Darien scheme

6- Significance of the Union

7- Conclusion

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INTRODUCTION TO THE UNION ACT OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

The Union of England and Scotland 1707 is the time when England became Great Britain. It was the Act which formed when (~~James I~~) different negotiations were done between the duke and a union was made.

"Act of Union, passed by English and Scotish Parliament in 1707 led to the creation of UK of Great Britain on 1 May of the same year, the UK parliament met for the 1st time in October 1707."

~ UK Parliament, Webpage

BACKGROUND

Jame I, in 1603, when came to England caused : The England and Scotland personal union.

(i) It was a nominal union.

(ii) This was nominal due to

a) Seperate religions

b) Changed sides during civil wars.

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This also was the aftermath of the atrocities by Cromewell in the Cromewell Era due to this the bitter relations needed a union and there were certain Acts passed:

(i) **Act of Security 1707**
was passed as they were not recognizing him as king.

(ii) **Act of Navigation**
Ban on trade with common trade routes.

(iii) **Scotland did not like William**

(iv) **Bill of Security**
They would not recognize Hanoverian king.

PROBLEMS BROUGHT THEM CLOSER

a) **Commercial interests of Scotland** ~~more~~
More profit in direct trade routes.

b) **Spanish war of succession**
common enemy was same as France had attacked.

c) **Rise of Jacobites**

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the forces were aided by France. due to rivalary.

MAIN CLAUSES OF THE ACT

(i) Treaty ratified on 16 Jan 1707 by a majority of 110 votes

Treaty as a whole was finally ratified on 16 Jan 1707 by a majority of 110 votes to 69.

(ii) Treaty of Union

~~Con~~ The Treaty of Union consisted of 25 articles and 15 among which were economic in nature.

(iii) Joint name - Great Britain - and common flag - Union Jack.

The name was joint and the flag was also a common one as Union flag.

(iv) Recognition of Bill of Rights, Act of settlement and Hanoverian Succession by Scotland

Initially scotland was not accepting it but the treaty had

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the restriction to recognize it.

(v) **Freedom of religion to Scotland**

There was religious freedom to the people of ~~Scotland~~ Scotland.

(vi) **Scotland laws:**

a) Equal trading rights

b) Same ~~coin~~ coin and same weight.

DARISON SCHEME

It was an unsuccessful attempt, backed by investors of kingdom of Scotland to gain wealth and influence by establishing colony in Isthumus of Panama. Plan was for the colony, located on the Gulf of Darion, to establish and manage an overland route to connect the pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Due to the failure of Darison scheme ~~from~~ they had to pay a compensation of 398000.

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Merits of the Act : SIGNIFICANCE OF THE UNION

Advantages to England

- Political security (extinguished the danger of enemies) (immediate gain of this union was triumph in war of Spanish succession)
- consummated the Revolution Settlement (last nail in the coffin of Jacobites. If Scotland had joined enemies the work of Glorious Revolution could be undone).
- Highlander proved very good in the army. (British army with Scottish Highlanders who proved quite a good soldiers

Advantages to Scotland

- Scotland became prosperous (equal rights of trading with English colonies + many other foreign countries) (enhanced trade & commerce.)
- End of conflict in Anglo-Scottish history (end of quarrels & age-long enmity)
- Lost independence but won many other freedoms.

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CONCLUSION

The union of England and Scotland was a win-win situation for both and it made England & into Great Britain.

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